

**The Times - Dispatch**  
 Business Office: 116 E. Main Street  
 South Richmond: 120 N. E. Main Street  
 Petersburg Bureau: 120 N. E. Main Street  
 Lynchburg Bureau: 120 N. E. Main Street  
 BY MAIL: One Six Three One  
 POSTAGE PAID: Year, Mos. Mos. Mos.  
 Daily with Sunday: \$10.00 \$2.00 \$1.00  
 Daily without Sunday: 4.00 1.00 .50  
 Sunday edition only: 1.00 .50 .25  
 Weekly (Wednesday): 1.00 .50 .25

By Times-Dispatch Carrier Delivery Service in Richmond (and suburbs) and Petersburg—One Week  
 Daily with Sunday: 15 cents  
 Daily without Sunday: 10 cents  
 Sunday only: 5 cents

Entered January 27, 1906, at Richmond, Va., as second-class matter under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1911.

## "OUR PRESENT CHAOTIC CONDITIONS."

No man seeking office has ever yet lacked good grounds for complaint against existing conditions. The best King Israel ever had was David, yet Absalom sat at the gate and took strangers by the beard and kissed them, and said: "Would to God I were King; I would see justice done in the land." Jack Cade would have made it a felony to drink small beer, and the Duke of Richmond felt called, by the love of his loyal subjects, to save England.

The lamentable endings for Absalom and Jack Cade and the Duke of Richmond have not deterred Mr. Roosevelt in his efforts to gain the presidency, and therefore that master genius of politics has played the card that all politicians have found so useful—by declaring that "our present conditions are chaotic."

Simultaneously with this declaration came the annual report of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, showing a net earning of some 16.66 per cent. on the capital stock, and a bookkeeping increase in assets of \$71,000,000.

James J. Hill says that never in the history of the Northwest have so many cars been loaded in October as this year.

President McCrea, of the Pennsylvania, declared that "this talk of industrial depression, of a general business slump, of hard times, is all a mistake."

Mr. Brown, of the New York Central, says that every car on his road is in service, and he could fill many more if he had them.

The Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company has just increased its dividends from 6 per cent. to 7 per cent., an action which is in full accord with the conservative policy of that railroad.

Even the stocks of the despised and outlawed oil and tobacco trusts are climbing back steadily to their old figures.

And yet Mr. Roosevelt calls these conditions "chaotic." If this be chaos, the American public is most fortunately and strongly situated.

The fact seems to be that the only chaos on Mr. Roosevelt's horizon is the wreck of the Republican party—a wreck that has been caused by President Taft's breaking away from the high tariff fetish of the East, and boldly declaring that big men are to obey the laws as well as the small ones. This has not been Mr. Roosevelt's custom. At the very time when that rough rider was publicly protesting his undying enmity to malefactors of great wealth, he wrote his Attorney-General to "consider whether we can afford to throw away the great influences of the Morgan interests which have been so friendly to us."

So far as the Republican party is concerned, Mr. Roosevelt's last declaration will indeed add to the chaos that already exists, but the Democrats by tradition, and those who from principle believe in equal laws for the citizens, will find nothing of chaos in the present conditions. Rather, they will see a steady and orderly progress towards that liberty of action, that equality of opportunity, that absence of special privilege, and that protection of general right, which it is the object of all government to attain.

## EFFICIENCY THE AIM.

Rejoicing was general among street cleaners, park keepers, some other employees and minor politicians Monday afternoon when it was announced that consideration of the plan for better city government had been postponed indefinitely. Such action was taken by the jubilant ones as an indication of defeat of the plan.

Such a display of pleasure was ill-judged, however, if it served to call attention to the nature of the opposition to a more efficient form of government for Richmond. Moreover, the plan will be considered by the Ordinance, Charter and Reform Committee next Monday night. At that time the proposition will be sufficiently presented to the committee—in fact, the delay will but add strength and support to the new plan. The postponement of consideration was a recognition by the committee of the fact that the aggressive and progressive citizens of Richmond are behind this plan and wish to be heard at a time when no important convention or meeting will keep away those who wish to be heard in support of the plan.

Uncle Sam has the head of him who is not on the job at the City Hall, that is why there was premature rejoicing Monday; from that quarter comes the active opposition to the reform in municipal administration here. The men who are not giving the city a full day's work for a full day's pay are against the change, because adoption of the plan means that they will have to give the city a square deal. The city employee who is doing his

work in a slipshod way or not really doing any work at all fears the change, because the proposed administrative board would put him to work.

City officials who are efficient have nothing to fear, and they know it, and are supporting this change for the better government of Richmond. City Attorney Pollard, Special Accountant Crenshaw, Building Inspector Beck and other efficient city officers of the same caliber are supporting this plan. They are efficient men who believe in efficient work by subordinates—that is why they are for this plan, which would go to make all city employees efficient.

The bench warmer is against the better form of government, and the man who has a soft job is with him. The man who does his work when he pleases and how he pleases and not at all if he pleases is also on the municipal mourner's bench. The man who got his job by pull and holds it because of pull and not because of efficiency is sending up a "yea, brother," that can be heard in the uttermost parts of Fulton.

Why is it that so many think that "when you work for the city, it's different" from working for a business man? Just that attitude of the average man is illuminating testimony as to the inefficiency of antiquated municipal methods. Such an idea is based on the fact that so many city employees have "clinch jobs," and work any old way and get off any old time. The men who work for a city ought to give it that efficiency that they would be required to give in private business. Efficient discharge of public business—that is the aim of the business men of this city who are trying to create a better form of government for Richmond. The stones they have thrown has hit, and the inefficient and indolent are howling.

## THE BACONIAN DEATH KNELL.

Shakespeare loyalists—champions of the personality of the Bard of Avon and his authorship of the immortal plays ascribed to him—will be interested to know—will indeed chortle over the fact—that the genuineness of the Shakespeare documents in the Public Record Office, London, seems at last to have been established beyond the peradventure of a doubt, and to the grievous discomfiture of the Baconian elphinstone and cryptogramists and their following. These documents were first published seventy years ago by Peter Cunningham, author of the "Story of Nell Gwynn," treasurer of the Shakespeare Society, and editor of "Extracts from the Accounts of the Revels at Court in the Reigns of Elizabeth and James I." Some years later handwriting experts declared them to be "base forgeries," and Cunningham, the alleged forger, was so crushed by the stigma that had been put upon him that, according to the London Graphic, he died of a broken heart.

For fifty years or more the forged verities were recognized as conclusive, but now the vindication Cunningham could not secure in life comes to honor his memory. In his recent book, "Some Supposed Shakespeare Forgeries," Mr. Ernest Law claims absolute authenticity for the repudiated documents, and would appear to have fortified the claim irrefutably. The ink and the writing have been severely tested and closely scrutinized, respectively, by some of the highest authorities on microscopy and chemistry, and most eminent paleographers, and all of these accept Mr. Law's conclusion and endorse his assertion of genuineness without qualification.

Dr. Wallace, the American scholar, and "Shakespearean discoverer," as he has been termed in England, is "perfectly satisfied" that Mr. Law has made out a case without a flaw, and at a late meeting of the Shakespeare Birthplace trustees, Sir Sidney Lee declared that Law had proved his point up to the hilt. "He has established," continued Mr. Lee, "that those suspected papers are perfectly genuine, and that their accounts of the earliest recorded performances of 'Othello,' 'Measure for Measure,' 'The Tempest' and 'Winter's Tale' are gospel truths." In short, it would seem undeniable that Mr. Law has demolished beyond hope of reconstruction the contention that there is no documentary contemporary evidence of the existence of such a man as Shakespeare, has settled it unchallengeably that Shakespeare wrote Shakespeare, and has sounded the death knell of the Baconian-Shakespeare cult. Hereafter, we doubt not that concerning the Shakespearean question, even those who have been misled by his ingenious lies and others who have been prepared to admit, "Now has he there."

## HELP THE ASSOCIATED CHARITIES.

A liberal and general response should be made to the appeal of the Associated Charities for financial assistance. That splendid charitable organization will be in debt in the amount of \$2,000 by December 1 if there is not immediate help, and unless help comes the doors of this modern house of the Good Samaritan will be closed. Everybody who knows conditions here knows that the Associated Charities has done, and is doing, a work of incalculable uplift in the community. It has opened the door of hope to many a despairing man, woman and child. Its hand has fed the starving and lifted the stricken. It is the Santa Claus of the poor child, the bearer of encouragement and good cheer to many a hopeless family. It has brought work to those who were out of work and given thousands a new start. The Associated Charities has been to legion the one friend in all the world.

Needs for its work in the coming year, \$12,000, and the people of Richmond ought to raise that amount. The Associated Charities depends wholly

upon voluntary contributions, and without such aid it must cease its labors. Its work has increased with the years, and the demands upon it are correspondingly greater and more general. Every cent it gets is spent for charity, and every dollar that is sent to it will better the condition of some poor man, woman and child. Hundreds of people in cheerless homes look forward to the Christmas that the Associated Charities alone can give them, and it is unbelievable that the good people of Richmond will allow it to cease its noble and humane efforts. All contributions, small and large, will be received gratefully by the Associated Charities, and everybody who possibly can ought to aid in enabling so unselfish and helping a work to continue.

## REDMOND'S EXPLANATION.

Addressing a big public meeting the other day, John Redmond, the brilliant, adroit and acknowledged leader of the majority faction of the Irish party, both in and out of Parliament, and virtual holder of the balance of power in the Commons, cleared away a widespread misapprehension regarding the home rule issue. He laid down a clear, clean-cut platform on that issue that at once appeals to English common sense and sense of justice, not to say patriotism, and puts squarely and impudently on the defensive the antihome-rulers, whose stock in trade is chiefly that home rule is intended to mean, and would mean, "Independence" for Ireland that would amount practically to the complete severance of her bond of union with the other dominions of the United Kingdom, and thus weaken further Irish loyalty to the crown and the empire. Mr. Redmond effectually and ruthlessly disposed of that bogey.

He explained, with a directness and explicitness incapable of being misunderstood or of misleading, that it was not intended that the Parliament at Dublin should be a revival of the Grattan Parliament, but a body subordinate to the Imperial Parliament at Westminster, having authority to do only what the latter delegated to it. He emphatically repudiated the suggestion that by the home rule "concession" the integrity of the empire would be endangered, or the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament would be impaired.

On the contrary, touching this last point, it was purposed, he declared, that the Dublin body should be absolutely subject to the supreme power of Westminster to overrule any abuse of the former's powers or privileges. As regards the community of legislative interests, it was designed that the Irish would remain in the British House of Commons along with English, Scotch and Welsh representatives, in such numbers as the British people might desire and provide. Imperial interest and army and navy affairs were to remain indisputably vested in Westminster prerogative.

Mr. Redmond, it is true, referred to these "demands" as his own conception, but obviously and logically they also represent the conception of the majority of the Irish party, of which he is the unchallenged leader, as we have indicated—of which, indeed, he is the dictator. More than that, obviously and logically again, the conclusion is both unavoidable and justifiable that they embody the provisions of the new home rule bill that Mr. Asquith has pledged himself to Redmond he would introduce in compensation for the Irish leader's standing by the Premier on the Lords' veto bill.

It has been well said that, accepting Mr. Redmond's conception as an outline of the proposed measure, compared with the radical propaganda of the Parnell times, it is revolutionary. In truth, it is radically reactionary, and, as such, speaks volumes for the statesmanlike and far-sightedness of Redmond and his devotion to the best interests of Ireland, and for a conservatism on the part of the Irish people that makes incontrovertibly for the dissemination of the idea that they could not be trusted with home rule.

England could not afford separation from Ireland, and Ireland could not stand alone. The Redmond program is a wise and patriotic compromise, to write opposition to which is, it would appear, to write self-stultification. It dismisses even the apprehensive Ulster Unionists, turning, as it does, their own weapons against them, and assuming the passage of the measure, is full of promise not only for Ireland, but for the enhancement of prestige and the increase of the power and the influence of the empire in the parliament of nations.

## TALKING HORSE.

Nowhere else as in Virginia do people talk horse so appreciatively and learnedly. There are more expert horse historians in the Old Dominion than anywhere else, and if a Ph. D. were given for horse knowledge, nearly everybody in Virginia "doc." There is a man in Buckingham county who can tell just what horse he was riding on April 25, 1863, or any other date; what sort of disposition it had, its peculiar intelligence it had, its genealogy, its difference from any one of a million other horses, the kind of feed it liked, the number of its teeth, how fast it was going one day when it went by a pine tree, how it resembled its great-great-grandfather, and how it would have voted if it could have voted. And there are unnumbered others who can give the Buckingham man a day's start and beat him to the finish.

Not that any criticism of horse talk is meant. The people who like to talk about man's best friend are as a rule people of more than ordinary kindness of heart, charity and affection. All

this is said for the purpose of noting the fact that there are many famous precedents for horse talkers. Horse talk was a characteristic of George Washington. "I found," says Gilbert Stuart, the artist, "that it was difficult to interest Washington in conversation while I was taking his portrait. I began on the Revolution, the battles of Monmouth and Princeton, but he was absolutely dumb. After a while I got on horses. I had touched the right chord." Washington was then President, living in Philadelphia, where he had a stable of twenty-six fine horses. He used to assert that he needed but one good quality in a horse, and that was to go along, for he could always keep his saddle, provided the animal could keep his legs.

The Army and Navy Journal says that President Grant's disposition to talk horses offended many prim people. The night after Appomattox Grant had nothing to say about the stirring events of the day, but as he sat over his campfire he asked his quartermaster: "Ingalis, do you remember that old white mule so and so used to ride in Mexico?"

The telegrams from Sydney, Australia, announcing that the Japanese Antarctic expedition, under Lieutenant Shirase, which last spring was compelled to put back, owing to an accident to its vessel, had started on a second attempt to reach the South Pole, suggests that it is about time we were hearing something from the other expeditions, now in Antarctica, which presumably have been racing for the southern goal. As we recall, there are three of these—two of which had planned to penetrate the frozen zone from opposite directions and meet at the pole, the attainment of which Shackleton appears to have demonstrated ought to be much easier than reaching the antipodal point Peary succeeded in conquering. Indeed, there seems little question that Shackleton would have made the southern ultima Thule himself if his supplies would have permitted him to press further on.

The Swansboro explorer who says that it was really he who discovered the North Pole had better "hurry the city." Dr. Cook is coming to Richmond.

The paramount issue in national politics just now is: what cure is Mr. Taft taking for his cold?

Bored society no longer dines with apes, but at the debut of a Washington girl the house will be fitted up as a miniature garden. Humming birds from Florida and California butterflies will be used for the occasion, and the whole thing will sting paper for \$25,000.

## Voice of the People

### The Mormon Tabernacle Choir.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Will you kindly give me space to state the facts in regard to the action of the professors and students of Union Theological Seminary concerning the appearance of the Mormon Tabernacle Choir in Richmond? As you did not publish the whole of the paper adopted by us and addressed to the people of Richmond, and as some of the statements made in your paper in connection with the matter are incorrect—not intentionally so, of course, but through inadvertence—we fear your readers have not rightly understood the spirit and purpose of our action.

Your account states that Mayor Richardson was asked to prohibit the concert by the Mormon Tabernacle Choir, and that a petition was presented to the faculty and students of Union Theological Seminary, but the Mayor courteously replied that he had no authority to stop the performance.

First, That we made no efforts to prevent the singing of the Mormon Choir in Richmond. Secondly, That we made no request of either Governor Mann or Mayor Richardson to use their authority as officers of the State and the city to prevent the appearance of this choir in Richmond. What we did was to request the Christian people of the community and other moral citizens of Richmond to withhold from these representatives of the Mormon Church the countenance and encouragement of their patronage and presence. We had reason to believe that some of our most respectable people, looking at the matter merely as lovers of good music, had momentarily overlooked the fact that the organization represented by these singers was under the ban of the best moral sentiment of this country—Protestant, Roman Catholic, Jewish, Unitarian and Agnostic; that by its immorality it had so flagrantly violated the law of the land that the Federal government by successive enactments in 1862, 1882 and 1887 had endeavored to stamp out its degrading practices; that the alleged divine revelation sustaining its existence, and still given in its books and the divine origin of it is still believed by "the faithful," and that if the good people of our city attended the concert of this Mormon Tabernacle Choir they would, however unwittingly, give to the organization which it represents a recognition and approval.

Third, That we made no request of the Associated Charities to close for \$2,000, our city filled with tramps again and such cases as above cited have no immediate relief? Never have I applied for a Confederate soldier, when the Associated Charities have not at once come to my assistance. MRS. N. V. RANDOLPH, President Richmond Chapter, U. D. C.

### The Middleman's Hold-Up.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir,—Now that there is so much talk about the elimination of the middleman (a perfectly useless member of the human race), let our Legislature, about to assemble, pass a law to the effect that any corporation or firm doing business under a charter from this State shall sell their products to any one who offers them the usual or advertised price of such products. This would largely do away with the middleman.

Take, for instance, mill feed. I use it quite extensively in feeding thoroughbred swine, and I am compelled to buy from the dealers, the mills telling me plainly in one instance that they could not sell to me, as a merchant in my neighborhood. This was the human race, let our Legislature, practically saying that I must help support the middleman, whose only claim to recognition in the transaction was that he was a middleman, and must be taken care of. He has created nothing, and was not going to use anything, but was a manipulator of the price of other people's efforts and must be protected. This is plainly an outrage on those who really help the world along.

Travellers. FRANK C. MORRIS.

## A BOY IN FALL-TIME.

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## La Marquise de Fontenoy

LORD SUDELEY—whose widowed daughter, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Serignson, has met with death under such mysterious circumstances as to cause the coroner's jury to decline to give any verdict until made—was a veteran of the Crimean War, served Queen Victoria as lord-in-waiting, and was captain in command of her bodyguard of gentlemen-at-arms, and after going through the Crimean War, he retired from the navy, and became a member of the bar, enjoying an excellent practice, until he was called by the death of his brother to succeed to the family honors and estates. He also sat for a short time in the House of Commons.

Considering himself debarred from the exercise of his legal profession when he became a member of the House of Lords, he turned his attention to other forms of activity. Organizing huge fruit farms on his estates in England and Wales, and in the colonies, he became one of the greatest manufacturers of jam in the United Kingdom, turning out thousands of tons a year of his so-called "Beech" glass-jar brand, and interesting himself in all sorts of other industrial and commercial enterprises. The Murietta crash, following the bursting crisis, however, embarrassed him so greatly that he came to grief. Of the twenty-three joint stock companies with which he was identified, either as a leading director or as president, less than nineteen were overtaken by disaster, and if four alone survive, one of them, the London and Lancashire Bank, has been reorganized and reconstructed from its ruins.

It is only fair to him to state that he was never one of those poor fellows known as "Guinea Pigs," who lend their names in return for cash, to financial schemes about which they know nothing, in order to serve as bait to credulous investors. All the companies with the management of which he was connected were bona-fide concerns, and he took a very active part in their administration. That was just the trouble.

His bankruptcy was one of the sensations of about fifteen years ago. But he has long since secured his discharge and recovered his seat in the House of Lords, from which, as is well known, he has never been excluded. Moreover, he is now quite well off. For Lady Sudeley is a very rich woman in her own right, since she inherited a fortune of several million dollars from her father, the Hon. Frederick James Tollemache, younger brother of the eighth Earl of Dysart. Unfortunately, this wealth only came after Lord Sudeley's financial reverses, and after he had been compelled to sacrifice the family estates, especially his ancestral home, Toddington Park, in Gloucestershire, one of the most superb Gothic residences in the United Kingdom.

Lord Sudeley's patronymic is Hanbury, and he has a common ancestor with Lord Bateman in that Henry de Hanbury who was Lord Chief Justice of Ireland in the reign of King Edward II. The peerage dates from the second year of the Victorian era, when it was bestowed upon Charles Hanbury, of Toddington, in connection with his marriage with the only child and heiress of the last Viscount Tracy, who himself was descended from the old-time Lords de Sudeley. One of the present Lord Sudeley's sisters, by the by, is the Hon. Mrs. Charles Henry Serignson, of Toddington, the actress, married to Miss Winifred Emery, the actress. With regard to the death of Mrs. Charles Serignson, she was found dead in the house of a friend whom she was nursing night and day. She had not the least sign of illness, and, according to the physicians, there was no other assignable cause of death.

Prince Adam Sapieha, who has just been appointed Archbishop of Cracow, in the place of the late Cardinal Koszelsko, may be depended upon to receive in very short order, possibly during the coming consistory, a seat in the Sacred College. For the occupant of the archiepiscopal throne of Cracow exercises such enormous political influence, disposes of such immense revenues, and, in one word, is so powerful in every way, that who red hat has, so to speak, always formed part and parcel of his prerogative of office. There are additional reasons why the throne should be no delay in installing this honor upon Archbishop Prince Sapieha. For he has long been persona grata at the court of the Vatican, where for many years he filled the office of grand master of the pontifical household.

## La Marquise de Fontenoy

His new archbishopric is a younger brother of that Prince John Sapieha who spent several years in this country in the banking business, devoting his attention more particularly to the financial interests of the Poles, who have emigrated to the various portions of the United States, especially to the mining districts thereof, from the Polish provinces of Austria, Russia and Germany. The eldest brother, Prince Vladislav, lost his eldest son, Casimir, two years ago, under rather tragic circumstances, through the capsizing of a boat in the sea, off Tenerife, the lad's two younger brothers, who were with him, being rescued just in the nick of time from death by drowning, or by being devoured by the sharks that infest those waters.

The new archbishop's father, old Prince Adam, who died in 1903, had a most romantic career. He was a five-year-old child when his parents, who had taken a very prominent part in the insurrection against Russia in 1831, were being devoured by the sharks that infest those waters. The new archbishop's father, old Prince Adam, who died in 1903, had a most romantic career. He was a five-year-old child when his parents, who had taken a very prominent part in the insurrection against Russia in 1831, were being devoured by the sharks that infest those waters. The new archbishop's father, old Prince Adam, who died in 1903, had a most romantic career. He was a five-year-old child when his parents, who had taken a very prominent part in the insurrection against Russia in 1831, were being devoured by the sharks that infest those waters.

Further, he was a member of the Polish Diet, as well as of the Austrian House of Lords, and showed himself so useful a citizen, and so loyal a subject, that Emperor Francis Joseph conferred upon him before he died the dignity of a privy councillor and the Order of the Golden Fleece. The Sapiehas, who trace back their descent in an unbroken line to the thirteenth century, hail originally from Lithuania, were admitted to the Polish nobility in 1415, were created Counts of the Holy Roman Empire in 1517, and have been princes and serene highnesses, their titles recognized as such by the Russian, Prussian and Austrian Empires, since the middle of the eighteenth century. The two principal branches of the family, namely, the Lithuanian branch, has thrown in its lot with Russia, and makes its headquarters at Warsaw. (Copyright, 1911, by the Brentwood Company.)

Prince Adam Sapieha, who has just

**Eleven Hundred and Nine East Main Street**  
 is the temporary home of one of Richmond's Best Banks.